National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences

Climate change mitigation assessing strategies that offer potential human health benefits

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Abstract:

Climate change mitigation strategies, including efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, are not specifically designed to improve human health but could potentially do so anyway. A review in this issue of EHP critically examines different models for estimating these so-called co-benefits and highlights improvements that could help assess which mitigation strategies are the most promising for both climate and human health.

Source: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4012249

Resource Description

Exposure :

weather or climate related pathway by which climate change affects health

Air Pollution, Temperature, Unspecified Exposure

Temperature: Fluctuations

Geographic Feature:

resource focuses on specific type of geography

None or Unspecified

Geographic Location:

resource focuses on specific location

Global or Unspecified

Health Co-Benefit/Co–Harm (Adaption/Mitigation):

specification of beneficial or harmful impacts to health resulting from efforts to reduce or cope with greenhouse gases

A focus of content

Health Impact:

specification of health effect or disease related to climate change exposure

Health Outcome Unspecified

Mitigation/Adaptation: ☑

mitigation or adaptation strategy is a focus of resource

Mitigation

Model/Methodology: ☑

type of model used or methodology development is a focus of resource

Methodology, Other Projection Model/Methodology

Other Projection Model/Methodology: discussion only

Resource Type: ☑

format or standard characteristic of resource

Review

Timescale: ☑

time period studied

Time Scale Unspecified